FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of Stark & Pearce. The business will be conducted at the Store on Bow street, heretofore occupied by O. P Stark.

O. P. STARK,
J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1835 43tf

N. B. All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against them, will please present the same for payment.

O P STARK.
J W PEARCE.

Stop the Thief!

$200 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICE W. MATTHIS, of Sampson County, N. C. and his delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County, or confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that he can be brought to justice. Said MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 6 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish colour, reddish face; speaks tolerably quick; will weigh about 200 lbs. and is about 25 or 26 years of age.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, *Dep. Sh'ff*
JAMES O'NEAL, *Prosecutor.*

June 17, 1835. 42 6t.

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors from Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Cape Corlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Marsellias, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white Blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
Some of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

50 pieces new style Prints,
Table Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS BACON, Corn fed.
For sale by
W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45tf.

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash, or on time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,
1500 ditto Turk's Island, do.
600 ditto Sound, do.
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
6 do. Port and Teneriffe,
6 do Madeira,
150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
10 tons English Iron,
5000 lbs Bacon,
20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,
20 ditto Island do.
30 bbls St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,
Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45 6w.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 44tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received by the Steamboat John Walker, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

Fresh Lime Juice,	Jamison's Water Crackers,
Lemon Sirup,	Farinds and Scotch Barley,
Fresh Currants & Citrons,	Loaf Sugar & Tea, assted.
Buch Raisins,	Coffee & Brown Sugar
Soft shell Almonds,	
Sendlitz Powders and Soda do,	

Fayetteville, July 7, 1835. 44 4w.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley

March 9 1835. 27 t

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

July 1 1835

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Thursday, June 18, 1835.

The Convention being in Committee of the Whole, on the Articles reported for regulating Representation in the Senate and House of Commons, Mr. GASTON rose and said, that as no other gentleman seemed disposed at this moment to claim the attention of the Committee, he would avail himself of the opportunity to submit *his* views on this deeply interesting subject. Sensible as every member of this body must be of the grave and responsible character of the duty assigned to the Convention, of reforming the Constitution of the State, all must perceive that no part of their duty presented such difficulties as that of reforming the bases of representation in the General Assembly. We were now employed in altering the foundation on which our political temple had rested and settled for more than half a century, and it will not be easy, with all our skill and caution, to execute this undertaking so as not greatly to disturb the entire edifice and perhaps endanger its permanent safety. The difficulties of the undertaking were much increased by extrinsic causes. Under the Constitution, as it is, every County in the State, without distinction as to population or wealth, has the same number of members in the Legislature. The Convention has been called into being by the votes of the freemen of the State, but it was constituted upon this principle of equal power in the counties. A majority of the people had willed the Convention, but a majority of the counties was decidedly opposed to it. The delegates, said Mr G were chosen immediately after the decision of the people was made, and it cannot be doubted but that they bring into the Convention the opinions, feelings, interests and prejudices entertained and felt by their respective constituents. A large portion, a majority of them probably, have come with a strong dislike of the duty enjoined upon them, and under a settled apprehension that evil and not good will be the result of its performance. Obligations, not to be resisted without guilt, may compel them to execute the allotted task, but it is impossible for them to do it otherwise than grudgingly. Nor is this the only, nor perhaps the greatest difficulty. It is notorious that the State has long been distracted by bitter sectional parties. It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed history of the origin and progress of these parties, but it may help us in making peace between them, briefly to advert to the causes which brought them into being and stimulated them to rancor.—The first settlements of North Carolina were made on the seaboard, where counties were from time to time laid off of such convenient size as was demanded by local causes. As the population swelled, its tide flowed up into the interior to and even beyond the mountains. It became necessary to form additional counties, which were of course much more extensive than those to the East because of the sparseness of their then population. At the time of our Revolution, when the existing Constitution was formed, the State was found distributed into counties small towards the seaboard, and large towards the West, but with no very marked inequality in the numbers which they respectively contained. In the Constitution the counties were regarded as equal, and to the inhabitants of each was given the power to elect one member to the Senate and two to the House of Commons of the General Assembly. The large counties soon became more populous, and for a time there was no difficulty with the Legislature in dividing them into counties of smaller and more compact size when the number and convenience of their citizens required it; nor was the Legislature importuned by petitions for this purpose except when a reasonable cause existed for the application But by the Constitution no seat of Government was established. The Legislature held its session every year at such place as the Legislature of the previous year appointed by Resolution. It moved from time to time, and the place of its sitting became a question on which the greatest excitement was felt. The members from the counties embracing or contiguous to the towns which were solicitous to get the benefits of a Legislative session, exerted themselves with zeal in supporting their respective pretensions This zeal was communicated to the members from the adjoining counties—many local parties were thus created and these finally settled down into two, an Eastern and a Western party; the one for meeting on the seaboard, the other for meeting in the interior. It is immaterial for what purpose combinations of men are formed. Once formed, men accustomed to act together on one subject will combine for others also. This array of parties against each other affected all the operations of the Legislature, and was felt in the appointments to office, and in very many even of the public laws. To terminate it, as it was fondly hoped forever, a Resolution was passed recommending to the Convention of the People about to be called to deliberate on the Federal Constitution, to fix the permanent seat of Government for the State. After severe contentions and by a very small majority, the spot on which this City has been since built was selected for the purpose. Complaints of management, intrigue and bargaining were preferred against the majority by the unsuccessful party—years passed by before the necessary laws could be enacted for carrying into execution the judgment of the Convention—and after they were passed, fears were expressed and indications occasionally made of a purpose by another Convention to change the seat of Government. It is not wonderful that under these circumstances, a mathematical or ideal line running though the State a little to the West of this City was regarded as dividing it into two sections with dissimilar interests, opposite purposes and almost hostile feelings—The most unfounded suspicions and jealousies were entertained on both sides Who does not know that when any class of men is opposed by others *as a class*, whether it be a sect in religion or a party in politics, the vilest slanders and the most stupid falsehoods are mutually circulated and accredited? Who that has long been engaged in public life, and calmly reviews his course, does not feel remorse for the injustice which he has done to the motives of his adversaries? If under any circumstances the West applied for the admission of a new county or for the division of an old one, the East had no question but that the sole motive was a solicitude for more power. The West not having their fair share of power, were anxious to increase it in the only way by which, under the Constitution, it could be augmented, and sometimes pressed for the creation of counties when the wants of their people did not peremptorily require it. But right or wrong, necessary or unnecessary, it became a maxim in party politics that no new county should be made in the West unless it could be balanced by a new county also in the East. With a great superiority of numbers on their side, the West—the decided majority of the people—were thus controlled and kept down in this party warfare by a minority of the people in the East. It could not but happen, as it has happened, that this majority should become deeply dissatisfied with the political institutions of their country and vehemently demand such a change in them as would correct this artificial inferiority—Nor could it well be otherwise, that those who had so long struggled with success by means of these very institutions, against this majority, should feel an almost panic fear at being called on to surrender the sceptre of power, barren and profitless as it had been True it is, that the original causes of difference have disappeared. The permanent seat of Government is unquestionably fixed, and there is probably not a man in the State who entertains a wish or an apprehension that it will ever be disturbed But the fears and mistrusts of each other—the miserable jealousies and suspicions thus engendered and long entertained—cannot be immediately banished When He who gave to the sea his decree that the waters thereof should not pass his commandment, bids it "be still;" it quails at his voice and instantly sinks into a repose as profound as the slumber of a hushed infant—But ordinarily, the agitations of human passion, like the billows of the ocean, continue to swell and to rage long after the storm has subsided which lashed them into fury. We know not each other as we ought, and we meet not here with the dispositions which we should have. Children of the same common country, having in truth but one and the same interest, and alike desiring only what is right, we ought to meet as members of the same family consulting for the good of all But is there not reason to fear, that too many of us here, come rather as negociators for conflicting parties, charged with the duty of upholding their respective pretensions and of resisting to the utmost those which may be advanced on the other side?

The most perplexing difficulties do then attend the task of satisfactorily adjusting this vexed question. But the path of duty is always obstructed by obstacles, and he who because of them, shrinks from the performance of what he owes either to his God, his fellowmen, or himself, adds cowardice to guilt. The difficulties are such as to call for the exercise of wisdom, moderation, justice, candor, and firmness—as should nerve us for high efforts, intellectual and moral, and keep down as far as the frailty of our imperfect nature will permit, every prejudice, passion and unworthy influence. But they are not insuperable. They *can* be overcome—they *ought* to be overcome—and we shall fail, miserably fail, in what our country demands and our consciences enjoin, if we do not overcome them. An omission to settle this question now, in such a manner as to tranquilize the public mind, he should regard as no ordinary calamity He did not anticipate indeed, in that event, the result predicted by the distinguished gentleman from Buncombe, (Gov. Swain) a gentleman for whom he took pleasure in testifying the highest affection and respect. That gentleman, not in the language of menace, for he was perfectly sure no menace was intended, but in earnest language had predicted, that if a satisfactory arrangement were not now made, the People of the West would rise like the strong man in his unshorn might and pull down the entire political edifice. Sir, said Mr G the strong man of Zorah, the son of Manoah, was brought from his prison-house into the Temple of Dagon to do honor to the impious feast and to make sport for the enemies of his country. Bowing down with all his might, he tugged and shook the massy pillars which upheld the ponderous roof till he buried *all* beneath one hideous ruin. It was a glorious deed. He fell a martyr and a hero 'victorious among the slain.' But should our brethren of the West, in a moment of excited passion because of deferred hope or blasted expectations, violently upturn and overthrow the existing Constitution, the mad triumph will be a triumph over order and law, over themselves and their friends and their country. This, surely would be their very last resort, their *ultima ratio* which nothing but hopeless oppression could excuse, and which they will never adopt while other means of redress are attainable. It is impossible to deny that they have cause of complaint. It is impossible to insist that on any principle of free government, the *present* distribution of political power can be longer upheld. They have urged their complaints almost as one man, and have assented to terms of adjustment, moderate and reasonable, the rejection of which now must exasperate resentment, and raise yet higher their demands. No government on earth can be long insensible to the rooted dissatisfaction of a large number, and still less of a majority of its citizens. The despot sometimes, and often to his own destruction, attempts to keep it down by the bowstring or the sword; but in a *moral* and *free* government it must be allayed, and it can be allayed only by concession

We are not only urged to complete the proposed adjustment by every consideration of patriotism, but are bound by the obligation of a solemn oath It seems strange that there can be a difference of opinion in construing the explicit injunctions of the Act which was ratified by the People, and which called this body into being Some gentlemen are disposed to think, that in calling this Convention, the People have done no more than to say to us, you *shall consider* certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, and you may consider others. Sir, they have done a great deal more. The first part of this act, provides a mode for ascertaining whether it be the will of the people that a Convention shall be called for amending the Constitution in the particulars specified; and the next directs how the Convention shall be called and constituted, in the event that the majority of the People shall have demanded one The act then declares that no delegate shall take his seat in Convention, until he shall have solemnly sworn that he will not directly or indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined or the limits fixed to the Convention What are the duties which he is thus bound to execute, and the limits which he is forbidden to transcend? The 13th section declares that in voting for a Convention, the People shall be understood as having pronounced their will that the Convention *shall* frame and devise amendments by which the members of the Senate shall be reduced to a number not less than 34, nor more than 50, to be elected by districts and according to the ratio of taxation, and *shall* frame an amendment whereby to reduce the members of the House of Commons, to not less than 90, nor more than 120, to be elected by counties or districts or both, according to federal numbers. If the People command this to be done by the Convention, is it not the duty of the Convention to obey this command, and of course the duty of each delegate honestly and in earnest to contribute his exertions to the fulfilment of this command? Should he act otherwise, does he not *evade* and *disregard* the duties enjoined on him? This section then proceeds to point out several other proposed amendments, which the Convention, *may or may* not, at its discretion, make in the Constitution. The 14th section designates the limits which the Convention is forbidden to transcend, and which, therefore, no member is to evade or disregard. The limits might perhaps have been fairly collected from other parts of the act, but for greater certainty, are in this section expressly set forth. It declares that the People by ratifying the Convention act, shall be regarded as having conferred on the Convention a POWER to make amendments in the particulars therein enumerated or in any of them, but in *no others*. The power extends to all and to each of the amendments proposed—the *duty* is enjoined as to some—*discretion* allowed as to others—The oath commands the performance of the duty as explicitly as it forbids the transgression of this power. Some things we *must* do.—Some things we *may* do. There are others which we *cannot* do. We swear to do what is commanded, and to abstain from what is forbidden

But while gentlemen have admitted that there was an imperative obligation on them to carry out into execution the command of the People, as to the reform of representation, they have at the same time protested strongly against the principles upon which this reform is based—the principles of compromise as they are termed, between the Eastern and Western claims. As a friend to peace, he greatly regretted that they should have indulged in such a course. It led to the re-opening of the fountains of strife which it was the purpose of the Convention act to bury forever. This was not its only mischief. However sincere these gentlemen might be in their determination to obey the command of the People, nothing was better calculated to weaken this resolve than to find fault with the command. He who enters upon a prescribed task with a strong repugnance to it, seldom performs it faithfully, and nothing more effectually increases this repugnance than dwelling upon the objections which can be made against the undertaking. Although, therefore, the duty imposed on us is the same, whether the terms of compromise be equal or unequal, yet it may not be immaterial as regards the zeal with which the duty should be performed, to show that in truth, the terms are fair and equitable.

A captious criticism may perhaps censure some details of the plan of representation, but it appeared to him difficult to find fault with the great principles on which it was based. There were taxation as the ratio of Representation in the Senate, and federal numbers as the ratio of Representation in the other House —The gentleman from Greene, (General Speight,) had objected to the first as not giving its due weight to the East, and had objected to the second as not giving its due weight to the West. This really seemed to be in the very spirit of fault-finding, for even were it well founded, unless the supposed wrongs were unequal, they counterbalanced each other and left the arrangement fair. If equal weights be taken out, or put into opposite scales of the same balance, the equilibrium is not disturbed at all.—As there is then no unfairness shown of a sectional character, let us see if there be any departure in it from the principles of free government.

The necessity of two houses of legislation as checks upon the haste, improvidence, sudden impulse, and intemperate excitement of either, is so universally admitted, that it may be regarded as a political axiom. In the constitution of these two houses, it is desirable that they should in truth operate as checks—that they should not be liable to feel at the same moment that impulse or excitement which leads to haste and improvidence. In the federal Constitution, one branch of the Legislature is chosen by the respective States, as co-ordinate members of the Union—and the other branch is chosen by the People in the different States according to population. The propriety of this arrangement arises from the peculiar nature of that Constitution, which binds together, as well the States as the people of America. It is to many purposes a confederacy of the States, and to all others, it is a government operating directly upon the citizens of the United States. To keep up the balance between its federative and national character, the Senate is framed as fitted to protect the former, and the House of Representatives, constituted so as to secure the latter. To every law the concurrent action of these bodies is indispensible—and thus the two great principles of the Constitution are upheld, as checks upon each other. In the Constitution of a State, all the operations of whose government are not only direct upon its citizens, but wholly confined to matters of interior concern, the only interests likely to be often arrayed against each other, are those of *property* and of *persons*. Such a government is formed for the purpose of protecting property and persons, and would be inadequate to its end, if left either at the mercy of the other. It can never indeed, be the true interest of any individual, or of any body of men, to oppress or to injure others; but every day's observation, and it is to be feared, that every day's experience, must convince us, that a fancied immediate advantage, magnified by the mists of passion, often tempts us to forego our permanent good, and wrong our fellow men, under the delusion that we are benefiting ourselves. It is right that government should be so constituted as to bring the steady influence of interest in aid of the commands of duty. The Senate in our Legislature, is intended especially, to represent and protect property. He had heard it objected to the constitution of this body, that a poor man was often as estimable as a rich man, and that it was a departure from Republican principles, to allow the latter to vote for a Senator and not to permit the former to vote also. It should be borne in mind, that governments are formed for practical purposes, and not to present themes for the exercise of schoolmen and declaimers. The poor man may be personally, far more meritorious than the man of property. Personal merit depends on intelligence, integrity, firmness, and temperance. He who wears a tow shirt, or no shirt at all, may, in all that respects personal merit, be infinitely superior to the profligate rich man, or the narrow hearted and unfeeling miser. Nothing can be more true than the sentiment of our great didactic Poet, that

"*Worth* makes the man; *want* of it the fellow;
"The rest is all but Leather or Prunella."

It is not because of his personal desert, that the privilege of voting for a Senator has been secured to the Freeholder, but that the rights and interests of *Freeholders*, as such, should not be invaded and broken down. The most exciting principle of action in civilized society, is the desire of gain.—Regulated, it is the great stimulus to industry, order and temperance—unchecked, it leads to plunder, violence and outrage. It is at once encouraged and regulated, by securing to every one the fruits of his own industry, and of the industry of those whose acquisitions have been transmitted to him. It is idle to call this principle, as it operates in our country, an aristocratic principle. From the ease with which property is acquired, and the rapidity with which it is spent, there are here no permanent orders of rich and poor. The poor of yesterday, are generally the rich of to-day, and the rich of this day, will probably be classed among the poor to-morrow. If these changes should not happen among those who now do or do not hold property, it is very certain that they will take place among their children. The Senate, therefore, represents the interests which spring from the possession of property, and the rule for its apportionment, as laid down in the Convention act, that is, the ratio of taxation, seems to be peculiarly suited to the constitution of such a body. The principle which the gentleman from Greene (Gen. Speight,) proposes, that of equal representation by counties, is supported by no reasons whatever—is upheld by nothing but existing usage—stands condemned by the People, and has had its day.

Taxation is not indeed an unerring criterion of property, but it is one of the best which can be adopted in practice.—The Legislature have unquestionably endeavored, and always will endeavor to make the contributions of the citizens proportioned to their ability, and we may therefore reasonably assume the amount contributed in each section of the State, as indicative of the amount of property enjoyed in it. Nor could he see the force of reasoning, by which the land tax alone, or the land and slave tax, or any other specified tax, should be taken as the criterion of property. The gentleman from Greene, had especially objected that the tax raised from billiard tables was included in the aggregate amount of the revenue according to which representation was apportioned. If the gentleman meant only to declare his opinion that these tables should be suppressed, and not made the subjects of taxation, he cordially concurred with him. He thought that other and much more fit subjects of revenue than vice and idleness might be found—but the objection to the amount of the revenue thus collected being considered in the taxation of the counties, seemed to him rather overstrained. In the first place, it could not be complained of as unjust to *the East*, as the tax according to our returns, was collected *there* only; and, in the last place, though a tax on vice and dissipation, it still indicated an ability to pay.

But there are peculiar reasons why taxation should be made the basis of representation in one branch at least of the Legislature. Alarm is expressed, and no doubt is honestly felt, by a portion of the intelligent and reflecting community near the sea-board, lest the West, on getting the ascendancy, might be tempted to embark in wild schemes of Internal Improvements. He verily believed these fears were extravagant. He believed that the best interests of the country called aloud for some energetic plan by which the hidden resources of our country might be brought to light and its sleeping energies roused into action. He felt a strong conviction, that the cautious habits of this people afforded a reasonable security that *wild* and *expensive* schemes would not be speedily adopted, whether the balance of power remained in the East, or should be divided between the East and West. The great danger was of continued inaction, and not of rash enterprise. But it was fair and reasonable to reserve a check upon improvidence, in case this lethargy should be thrown off and the State determine to improve its physical condition. This reasonable check would be found in requiring for every plan the sanction of a House which represented the tax-payers of the State. The tax-payers would then be also the revenue disbursers. It was unsafe, that one set of men should contribute the public funds, and another set direct its distribution. Taxation and representation should go hand in hand.

There is no individual acquainted with the administration of the financial laws of our State, who will not admit that it demands correction. In vain have these laws endeavored to make taxes equal, while those who administer the laws have an interest in rendering them unequal. It is known, that no uniform rule prevails throughout the country in assessing the value of lands, and each county seems to strive with its neighbor in bringing down the assessment, so as to lessen its share of contribution to the public necessities. The Sheriffs in the respective counties have also temptations to overlook subjects of taxation, and facilities in withholding what is actually received for taxes. It is not unusual to see the contribution of a county to the public revenue vary fifty per cent. when a change is made from an incapable or careless Sheriff to an officer of a different character. These matters certainly require Legislative remedies: but it is among the advantages which will result from adopting taxation as the ratio of representation, that it will inspire the people and the magistrates of every county with an animated interest in the fair assessment, collection and payment of the taxes of their county. Integrity will be strengthened, when it is thus rewarded. The avarice which now tempts to the withholding of the public dues, will be counteracted by the desire of political weight Laws are always most faithfully executed, when the public feeling goes along with them.

Satisfied then, that the basis of representation in the Senate is in itself reasonable, and not subject to the reproach of being unjust to the East, let us see whether that laid down for the other House has not been improperly arraigned as unjust to the West. The only objection he had heard, was, that it adopted the principle of federal numbers, whereas it ought to have been based exclusively on free population. He knew that the latter principle had been heretofore claimed by the advocates of the West, and he hailed as indicative of more equitable and moderate counsels their acquiescence in the former principle. It may not be amiss to pause awhile and consider the reasons which justify this acquiescence.

The argument in favor of founding the representation in the House of Commons on the basis of free population, had been announced in the form of a syllogism. The Senate represents property, but the House of Commons represents persons.—Slaves are not persons—therefore slaves ought not to be considered in apportioning the members of the House of Commons Arguments are not always sound because they are put into approved form. The Senate indeed does in the main represent property, but it does not *exclusively* represent property Taxation is the ratio of representation there—but taxation does not arise wholly from property A portion of the tax of every county is a poll-tax upon the free males—and so far as this tax enters into the estimate, *persons* as well as *property* affect the ratio of representation there. But in what sense can it be said that slaves are not persons? So invaluable is the blessing of liberty, that it is difficult to institute any comparison between him who enjoys it and him who has it not. But vast as is the difference between a free man and a slave, it is not equal to the infinite distance which the God of Nature has placed between a rational being and a brute. Slaves are human beings As such they are subject to the law, regarded as having a *will* which they may abuse to wicked purposes, and made responsible for offences against Society. Why undertake to try a slave more than a horse—why under the solemnity of oaths investigate his guilt? Why if he kills a man do you not at once put him to death as you would an ox who had gored your child? Why, but because he is a human being, because he is a person? As a human being, his life is protected against the violence of his own master, and his person protected against the violence of all. Although a slave is an article of property, he is nevertheless a member of society—and like other members of society constitutes a part of its strength or its weakness. Political necessity will not permit *him* to exercise the elective franchise, but in apportioning representatives to population he cannot be overlooked, for he is a part of the population. Slaves constitute an anomalous class, having the mixed character of persons and property As such they are viewed in the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of representation now proposed is called the Federal Rule because it prevails there.—After much controversy, it was finally arranged that in apportioning representation under that Constitution, three-fifths of the slaves should be added to the number of free citizens of each State. N. Carolina, with all the Southern States, strenuously contended for this rule, and surely it is now too late for her to insist that the rule was wholly wrong and has been iniquitously enforced by her against the Eastern and Middle States of the Union.

[*The remainder of Mr Gaston's Speech will appear in our next week's paper.*]

Monday, July 5.

The proceedings of this day were inserted in the last *Observer*, except the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Gaston's motion to admit free negroes to vote if possessed of a freehold of $500. The following was the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Andres, Averitt, Arrington, Bowers, Bunting, Boddie, Cox, Cansler, Chalmers, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Fisher, Franklin, W Gaston, A F Gaston, Glenn, Gray, Giles, Gaines, Gudger, Hill, Hall, Hussey, Holmes, K. Jones, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, McMillan, Morris, McPherson, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Moore, Owen, Parker, J. W. Powell, Swain, Styron, Shipp, Seawell, Sherard, B J Smith, Shober, Taylor, Troy, Toomer, White, Welch, Whitfield, Wellborn.—55.

Nays—Messrs Bonner, Baxter, Branch, Briggs, Brittain, Bailey, Birchett, Brodnax, S P Carson, Cathey, Cooper, Calvert, J. McD Carson, Collins, Edwards, Ferebee, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Gilliam, Graves, Grier, Gary, Hogan, Hooker, Hargrave, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington Halsey, Jervis, Jacocks, Lea, Leseur, Macon, McQueen, Melchor, Marchant, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, A. Powell, Pipkin, Ruffin, Rayner, R H Ramsay, Roulhac, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Speight, Sugg, Stallings, J Speight, Saunders, L. D. Wilson, W P Williams, Wooten, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, R. Williams, Wilder, Young.—64.

Tuesday, July 7.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Judge GASTON observed, that it would be recollected by the Convention, that some days ago, he had laid on the table, a Resolution involving an important principle, as he conceived, the consideration of which he now asked for. Since the introduction of the Resolution, he had reflected much on the subject matter of it, and his views, as to the expediency of adopting the principle suggested, were more thoroughly confirmed. He wished to have it acted on with deliberation, and hoped the Convention would therefore now take it up.

The Resolution was read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient, in framing amendments to the Constitution, on the subject of Representation in the House of Commons, to provide that in making every apportionment, the Legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided, those Counties to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, consisting severally of contiguous territory, and of equal federal numbers, as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts shall elect one Representative only."

The question of consideration having been determined in the affirmative, Judge GASTON delivered his views in favor of the proposition. He was followed by Messrs. Branch, Gilliam and Daniel, in opposition to it. On motion of Gen. *Speight*, the Resolution was finally laid on the table by the following vote—tantamount to its rejection.

Ayes—Messrs. Andrew, Bowers, Bonner, Brittain, Branch, Biggs, Bunting, Birchett, Brodnax, Biddle, Cathey, Cox, Cansler, Cooper, Chalmers, Chambers, J. McD. Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Gunn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Holmes, K. Jones, Jarvis, E. Jones, Joyner, King, Lea, Lesueur, McQueen, McMillan, Melchor, Morehead, Martin, Montgomery, Mosteller, Meares, Moore, Parker, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, Rayner, R. D. Speight, J. Speight, Shipp, Sherrard, B. J. Smith, Shober, Taylor, Toomer, Troy, White, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, J. W. Williams, Whitfield, Wellborn, Young—77

Noes—Messrs Averitt, Arrington, Adams, Baxter, Bailey, Calvert, Forebee, Gatling, W. Gaston, A. F. Gaston, Gary, Hill, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Halsey, Jacocks, Kelly, Macon, Morris, McPherson, Marchant, Norcom, Outlaw, Owen, Popkin, R. H. Ramsay, Roulhac, Swain, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, Sugg, Stallings, Saunders, Seawell, Spruill, Wooten, J. Wilson, Wilder—41.

On motion of Mr. MOREHEAD, the Article in relation to the impeachment of Governor, Judges, &c. was taken up on its second reading. One provision in the Article, is, that "upon the trial of an impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside."—Mr. R. D. SPAIGHT suggested that there was no such officer recognized in the Constitution, as Chief Justice.

Mr. MOREHEAD said, neither was there such an Officer recognized in the Constitution of the United States as Chief Justice, except in that clause where it is made his duty to preside in an impeachment of the President.

Gen. SPEIGHT said he could see no necessity for having a Judge of any kind present in the trial of cases of impeachment. When the Senate is constituted a Court of Impeachment, each Senator lays aside his legislative garb and assumes a judicial one, and each has the same power to determine questions of law or evidence which may arise. The only duty which devolves upon the President of the Court, is to preserve order. In the trial of Judge Peck, the Vice President never voted or gave an opinion unless there was a tie. The reason why it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President of the United States is impeached, is, because, in the event of his being found guilty and cashiered, the Vice President succeeds to his office, and has therefore, too obvious an interest to bias his mind, to admit of his presiding in that particular case.

Gov. BRANCH said, he was disposed to think with the gentleman from Greene, that no Judicial officer was necessary in cases of impeachment. He therefore moved to strike out the whole of that part of the Article which provides that the Chief Justice shall preside, &c.

On this motion a desultory discussion of some length arose. It was supported by Messrs. Speight, Branch, McQueen and Toomer, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead, Seawell and Giles.

[It is not considered necessary to publish this debate in detail. The general scope of the argument in favor of the motion was, that inasmuch as the opinion of a Judge, if present, would not be binding on any question which might arise, each Senator being equally clothed with judicial power, it was perfectly useless to require the services of one. For the simple purpose of preserving order, any member of the Senate would be as competent to the task as the highest Judicial officer; but if thought necessary to have a Judge at all, it was making an invidious selection between the members of the Court to designate the Chief Justice. But it was inexpedient on another score, viz. that a Judge was but a human being, and when a brother Judge was impeached, he would find it impossible to divest himself of a natural partiality or leaning towards him.

On the other hand, it was contended, that even in cases of simple assault in our Courts, in the investigation of the facts, the parties are tied down to the strict rules which govern the law of evidence; and was it not monstrous, that greater laxity should be observed when high functionaries were impeached for mal practice in office? That it was irreconcilable with reason, that a farmer, however respectable in his sphere, when call'd on as a Senator to assume the office of Judge, should be able to lay down the law correctly, as to the legality or relevancy of testimony. That no exception could be taken by other Judges, at the selection of the Chief Justice, because his title had been conferred by his brethren of the Bench themselves, and it was therefore to be presumed, that he was fully competent to discharge the duty assigned him.]

The motion to strike out prevailed, and the Article as amended, passed its second reading.

Wednesday, July 8.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

The Article in relation to the appointment of an Attorney General, by joint vote of the Legislature every four years, was taken up on its third reading. Judge SEAWELL moved to amend it, so as to provide for the election of that officer, at the first session of the Legislature after 1839, and every four years thereafter.

This motion was supported by the mover, and by Messrs. MOREHEAD and WILSON, and opposed by Messrs. GASTON, BRANCH and MEARES. It was argued in favor of the Resolution, that as the Legislature had provided for the appointment of Solicitor General and Solicitors, at intervals of four years, every principle of sound policy, good sense and propriety required that the same regulation should obtain, with regard to the Attorney General. If the election did not take place until 1839, the present incumbent would be in office as long as any individual who might succeed him; and that most probably, if he performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the public, he would be re-elected. If he were incompetent as an officer, he ought not to continue for life, however amiable as a man or respectable as a citizen.

On the contrary, it was contended, that as the Constitution now declared that the Attorney General 'should hold his office during good behaviour,' the right of the Convention to alter the tenure of his office—to affect his vested right therein—was extremely questionable. That there was no analogy between changing the term of office of the Attorney General and electing the Solicitors every four years; for this reason the Act of Assembly which created those offices, prescribed no term of office, and the Legislature therefore, in fixing the election of them every four years, interfered with no pre-existing rights. Under the Constitution of the United States, all offices, the term of which is not prescribed, are held at the will of the appointing power. But where a definite term is prescribed, it is not proper to legislate an individual out of office, by retrospective enactments.

The question on Judge Seawell's amendment was decided in the affirmative; and the Article, as amended, was referred to the Committee of seven for enrolment.

The Article prescribing the manner in which future amendments shall be made to the Constitution of the State, was read the third time.

Mr. MEARES proposed, as an additional safeguard against the efforts of a bare majority, to uproot the fundamental principles of the Government, to amend the Article, so that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

Mr. GILES asked if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting such an amendment. He had heard of a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies and incapable of self government. The people of this State were a sober, steady people, not disposed from mere whim or caprice to upturn the fundamental principles of the Government. He held in his hand an amendment, providing that three-fifths of the Legislature may call a Convention to amend the Constitution when they deem it necessary, which he should offer if the one under consideration should be rejected.

Judge GASTON thought, that the sense of the Convention had been so distinctly ascertained the other day, when the question was discussed, that no further obstructions would be thrown in the way of carrying out the principles agreed on. But we are now met by the popular cry, that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to limit. The course proposed was not an unusual one. It was recognized in three Constitutions, which he had picked up on the spur of the moment, viz: South Carolina, Alabama, and the U. States. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an accidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention. We are called on by every consideration not to sanction the principle, that a bare majority may authorize a Convention; if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of Revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of Government, but they cannot do it, unless the emergency is great. Judge G. concluded by saying, if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years.

Mr. HOGAN proposed to amend the amendment, by striking out two-thirds, and inserting three fifths. His object was to make the calling of a Convention as difficult a matter as possible. He was entirely opposed to the Legislature amending the Constitution. He preferred the People, in revising their fundamental law, should act through a Convention, from the deliberations of which all persons should be excluded who were members of the Legislature which called it. This would secure the services of aged, experienced men, who were retired from the bustle and strife of the political world.

Judge GASTON said the amendment proposed by the gentleman last up, so far from carrying out the principle previously established by the Convention, was in direct conflict with it.

Mr. MEARES said, it might be supposed by some that he was influenced by sectional feelings in introducing his amendment; but this was not true. All who had observed his course, would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views, as any one on that floor. It is well known, that a large portion of the people of N. Carolina, are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of Representation. He did not speak of the intelligence of the country, but of the people *en masse*. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any Republican Government, to one recognizing the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its representation. To guard against this, was the object of his amendment.

Gov. SWAIN said, he rose to remark with perfect respect and kindness, that whenever any question arose here, in which the interests of the West were involved, there seemed to exist, on the part of Eastern gentlemen, a *morbid* sensibility. This was not just towards their Western brethren, who had acted in good faith, and met all their pledges like men. He came here himself with two distinct objects in view, one to reform the inequality of Representation—the other to expunge the 32d Article, and having acted on these two subjects, he would have been willing to relinquish his seat. He had voted in favor of the provision making the Capitation tax equal, against the convictions of his better judgment, to appease an idle jealousy. The Western delegation to a man almost had also voted for it, though in the language of the gentleman from Burke (Mr. Gaither) they believed it opposed to the substantial interests of North Carolina.—He thought there was much needless solicitude with regard to future amendments of the Constitution. If any change were desired, from what quarter would it proceed? Not from the West, for they would probably be satisfied with the compromise, but the proposition would come from the small counties of the East. He expressed his intention to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Davidson (Mr. Hogan.)

Mr. SHOBER explained why he should vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Davidson, and for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Sampson.

Gen. SPEIGHT wanted to know why the West wished a Convention so easily called? Was it to carry into execution, some plan now studiously concealed? Surely, after we shall have settled the principles of this compromise, no future Convention will ever be called to disturb them.—He was willing to go forward and finish the task assigned them, in good faith and submit it to the people for ratification or rejection. If ratified, he hoped the new Constitution would not only exist for 60 years, as the present one had done, but would remain untouched for centuries. That we should never again hear of East and West, but meet harmoniously, like a band of brothers, to carry a common object into effect. But if gentlemen were disposed to unsettle this compromise, when chance threw it into their power, he warned them to beware of the consequences.

Judge GASTON asked to be excused for again trespassing on the patience of the Convention. He was aware that the course which he had pursued in this Convention, would expose him to great misconstruction, but he had made up his mind to do his duty, regardless of consequences—solacing himself with the consciousness of acting from principle, and entertaining the hope that he should live down all misconception of his motives. He had acted on every question, so far as his fallible and imperfect nature would admit, without reference to the effect which the propositions discussed might have on the East or the West. The only point of inquiry with him, was—is it right or wrong? If he had uttered a single word, calculated to convey the impression that he intended to upbraid any portion of the Convention with a want of good faith, he regretted it. It was not that he distrusted the good faith of Western gentlemen, that he advocated the propriety of limiting the action of the Legislature.—Had he distrusted their good faith, would he for so many years have subjected himself to the responsibility incurred by acting with them? Had he distrusted them, would he here have taken the stand he had, on many subjects, on which those who sent him here held different opinions? No pledges can be given here by gentlemen, however honorable their standing, that natural dispositions may not be fostered until they become predominant opinions. *There was* a sensibility felt in the community—gentlemen might call it morbid—but was that any reason why it should not be allayed, if it could be done without injury to the community? It was not to be disguised—apprehensions are entertained, that at some future day an attempt will be made to adopt free white population as the basis of representation.—It was not in a spirit of personal distrust therefore, that he advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Sampson—not with a disposition to reproach the West, but from a desire to preserve the principles now settled from rash experiments.

Mr. FISHER remarked, that the existence of this morbid sensibility, as it was termed, was easily accounted for. For 30 or 40 years, the West had been seeking a Convention, and the East had been opposing it. It was very natural, that having had so much difficulty in succeeding, the West should wish to provide an easier mode of calling Conventions in future, and that the East, from policy, should want to make it as difficult as possible. But considerations of this kind ought not to influence us now, for the cause which produced them, was, he hoped, banished forever. For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature.

Mr. MEARES said, to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House.

Mr. GILES said he was then perfectly satisfied with it.

The question on Mr. HOGAN'S amendment was lost; and the question recurring on Mr. MEARES' amendment, it was adopted 90 to 29, and the Article was referred to the Committee of Seven.

The Report for laying off the State into Senatorial Districts, was taken up; when

Mr. KELLY moved to amend the Report, by striking out Montgomery from the 34th district, & attaching it to the 33d, and went into a very long argument in support of his motion.

Mr. COLLINS, the Chairman of the Committee who framed the Report, replied and supported the plan adopted; believing that, on the whole, it was as good as could be made; that no plan could be formed that would not be in some respects unequal; that if the plan was altered in one part, it would derange others, and that he hoped it would therefore be suffered to remain without alteration.

Mr KELLY'S proposition was negatived 93 votes to 21.

Thursday, July 9.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Governor BRANCH moved to take up the Report prescribing the mode of ratifying such Amendments, as shall be made to the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON then moved to strike out all that part of the Report, which directs the amendments to be submitted to the people for ratification, and to insert "that such amendments be submitted to the next General Assembly, for ratification."

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Meares, Williams, Branch, Seawell, Speight and Gaston, and negatived 108 votes to 6.

The consideration of the Article for districting the State for the election of Senators was again called up; when

Governor OWEN, after explaining the injustice done to the county of Bladen, by the Committee who had reported the Plan on which this Article was founded, proposed an amendment, to remove the injustice of which he complained, by placing Duplin and Onslow in one district, Bladen in another, and Brunswick and Columbus in another, and thereby give Bladen a Senator.

The motion was lost, the votes being 43 in favor of it, and 54 against it.

The Report in relation to the appointment of Justices of Peace in future, was then taken up. The Report recommends that the several County Courts shall recommend to the Governor, for each Captain's district, not exceeding four for the district in which the Court-House is situated, and not more than three in any other, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. A considerable difference of opinion appeared to exist on this subject.

Mr. GILLIAM objected to the course proposed in the Report, as it would be the means of placing great powers in the hands of a few leading Magistrates in a County, which might be abused.

Judge DANIEL insisted on the necessity of making some change in the present system, which had increased the number of magistrates to an unreasonable extent, and had placed men on the Bench who were wholly unfit to perform the duties of that responsible situation.

Mr. GILES thought that the present system might be as well continued, as it appeared to answer the public purposes very well. He acknowledged that the number of magistrates might be larger than necessary; but they cost the public nothing, and it was better to have too many than too few; as he knew, even at present, that in some parts of the country, difficulty existed in getting magistrates to do the public business. Mr. G. therefore moved an indefinite postponement of the Report; which was decided in the affirmative 56 to 23.

The following Article was taken up for its second reading:

"That no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the U. States, or either of them, or under any Foreign Power, shall hold or exercise any office or place of trust or profit under this State: And no person shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature, whilst he holds any office or place of trust or profit under this State, (any appointment in the Militia, and Justice of the Peace excepted,) the United States, or either of them, or under any Foreign Power."

Gov. SWAIN said he had no motion to submit, but suggested that the article was too broad in its terms. As it stood, it would exclude Postmasters, however inconsiderable the receipts at their offices.

Mr. GAITHER replied that there was no class of Officers whom it would be more proper to exclude, for there was none more immediately under the control of the General Government.

Judge DANIEL said, he was not only for excluding Postmasters, but he would be willing to exclude Militia Officers and justices of the Peace also, if they did not constitute so numerous a body, for he wanted every planet to move in its appropriate orbit. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States, and they should be guarded with unceasing vigilance. If they were ever lost sight of, consolidation would ensue, and the liberties of the country were gone.

Mr. MOREHEAD proposed the following amendment as a substitute for the Article reported:

"That no person who shall hold any office, or place of trust or profit, under the United States, or under any of the said States, or under any Foreign Power, shall hold or exercise any office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to the appointment of any Officer in the Militia or Justice of the Peace."

Mr. GAITHER said he could see no reason for the adoption of this amendment, as it only expressed the same ideas in a different set of words. He expressed his hearty concurrence in the sentiments advanced by Judge Daniel.

Mr. MOREHEAD said he might seem hypercritical in the matter, but he preferred the phraseology of his amendment.

The question on the adoption of the amendment, was decided in the affirmative, and it was read the second time and ordered to be printed.

The following Articles were read the second time:

Art. 1. All laws relating to the administration of justice, shall be uniform throughout the State.

Art. 2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Art. 3. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any bastard, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime.

Art. 4. Whenever a Bill of a private nature shall be introduced into either House of the General Assembly, it shall not be passed upon, until a tax of $10 has been paid, by the person introducing the same, to the Clerk of the House, to be by him accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

Mr. GILLIAM moved to strike out the 4th Article. It struck him as a small business for the State to be taxing its citizens for the right of petition—many of whom perhaps, whose grievances required redress, might not be worth $10. It would amount to an absolute denial of justice.

Mr. CARSON, of Rutherford, offered an amendment to the motion of the gentleman of Granville, the object of which was to provide that the Legislature should pass no private law, without previous notice on the part of the individuals to be benefitted, of their intention to apply for such an enactment. This was a principle borrowed, Mr. C. said, from the Act of Assembly of 1796, which he considered useful, and which he desired to see engrafted on the Constitution, believing that its tendency would be to check private legislation.

Mr. OUTLAW hoped the amendment would not prevail. He had no idea of the Legislature being made a theatre for the adjustment of matrimonial squabbles, however long a notice might be given.

Judge DANIEL said, that he had heard the President of this Convention remark, a few days since, that he thought the 4th Article under consideration conflicted with the Bill of Rights, which declares that "the People have a right to apply to the Legislature for a redress of grievances." He admitted there was a collision, but they had assembled in their primary fundamental capacity, and could deal with that section of the Bill of Rights as they chose. The question was one of expediency. The tax was not desired for the sake of revenue, but to diminish private legislation. Members came to the Legislature, and either to show themselves off, or to curry favor with the people, bring forward these private matters, which when matured, serve only to encumber our Statute Book. He would be the last man in the world to throw impediments in the way of the people petitioning for a redress of grievances, but he did think this would be a salutary regulation. If the object to be accomplished was likely to prove beneficial, the tax would be cheerfully paid; if not so, the Legislature would not be troubled with it.

Mr. CARSON, of Rutherford, said he had no great preference for the amendment which he had submitted, but wished to introduce some remedy for the admitted inconveniences growing out of the redundance of private legislation. He could not however, consent to tax a man's privilege—the right of application to the Legislature for redress of grievances, was an inalienable right secured by the Bill of Rights. He thought that the incorporation into the Constitution of a provision something like that offered by him, would have a tendency to keep down private legislation; for it would only be in cases where important interests were concerned, that they would go to the trouble and expense of giving the necessary notice. It would be as clearly competent, he thought, for the Convention to impose a tax of £100, as of $10. Gentlemen seemed to suppose it impossible, so odious was the idea of an application to the Legislature for divorce, that there could be a case of this kind which required legislative interposition. But he thought there were such extreme cases, and he did not wish to tie up the hands of the Legislature so that they could not act.

Mr. MEARES said, the Committee anticipated a division of opinion, when they reported the Articles. The inconveniences and expense produced by the system of private legislation which had existed for the last 8 or 10 years were seen and admitted by all. There were from 100 to 150 private Acts passed at every Session, at an expense of from two to four hundred dollars a day, a large portion of which were not actually worth the paper on which they were written. All know that this species of legislation is the cause why the General Assembly sits so long. There were difficulties about the first Article, and perhaps it would be as well to strike that out. With regard to the second Article, he hoped there would be no difference of opinion. He was clear that the General Assembly should have nothing to do with individual cases of divorce and alimony. There were powerful and unanswerable reasons, why the delicacy of the marriage tie should never be lightly touched. None deny the power of the Legislature to pass general regulations on the subject, but individual cases are referable with much more propriety to the Courts.

With regard to the 3d Article, he was clear also in the opinion, that the Legislature should be allowed to exercise no such powers. Who, that was acquainted with the operations of that body, had not seen the haste with which these laws were passed, without deliberation and without regard to their effect upon the rights of others. The idea, that the interposition of a tax on private legislation would conflict with the Bill of Rights, would not prevent him from adopting the principle. If the benefits to be derived from a private law are not worth $10 to the individuals who desire its passage, he could see no reason why the State should be taxed at the rate of from 200 to $400 to carry it into operation. The gentleman from Rutherford had alluded to the hardships which would arise in individual cases, if this tax were imposed. The apprehension was ill-founded, for wherever there was a case which really required legislative interference, and the parties were too poor to pay the tax, there was not a neighborhood in North Carolina, where the sum would not be cheerfully subscribed to enable them to proceed in the mode prescribed.

Mr. MOREHEAD accorded with the object of the Committee, but objected to the mode. To engraft such articles into our fundamental law, was calculated, he thought, to reflect upon the character of the State. It would be concluded at once abroad, if the 2d and 3d Articles were in their present shape, that there must be a vast number of cases, of the kind referred to, to render such provision necessary. His idea was, though he had not reduced it to form, that the Legislature should have no power to pass a private law, on any subject which could be reached by a general law. If however, the gentleman from Rutherford would withdraw his amendment for a moment, he would reduce his suggestion to form, and submit it. The sense of the Convention could thus be ascertained, and if they decided against his proposition, the other amendment would come properly in.

Mr. CARSON assenting, Mr. MOREHEAD submitted the following, as a substitute for the whole four articles:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any private law to effect any object, that could be effected by a general law on the same subject."

Mr. WILSON said, if a man went into Court with an application of any kind, he had to pay for it, and he saw no impropriety in their paying the tax prescribed in the 4th Article. It was time some scheme was adopted to put an end to this frivolous legislation. It was only at the last session, that a Senator had introduced a bill to legitimate the children of an individual born in lawful wedlock! Gentlemen might smile, but it was no joke. He would not say from what county the Senator came, but he presumed the gentleman from Rutherford had heard of him.

Gen. WELLBORN said, there was no analogy between the Legislature and a Court of Record, that the people should pay a tax to have grievances redressed. The primary object for which the Legislature met, was to redress *all* grievances, and to impose a tax on legislation, was contrary to the principles of a free government. The evils flowing from too great private Legislation, ought to be remedied, but the only way to do so was to pass general laws, as suggested by the gentleman from Guilford.

Mr. HOLMES said, if there was any weight in the argument of the gentleman from Guilford, that the adoption of the Articles reported would reflect discredit on the State, he thought the passage of some 200 private laws for legitimating children, and divorcing couples, would develope our profligate habits, much more forcibly. The Superior Court has now exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce, and yet at the last session, the only one of which he had personal knowledge, there were from 15 to 20 applications for that purpose. Individuals came to the legislature because they were not so well known here as they were at home, and the chances of success were greater. If the Convention would reflect for one moment, on the description of persons who apply to be legitimated, they must see that the tax proposed could not operate onerously on them. They are generally men of property, who want their children legitimated, that they may bequeath their estates to them. A man could hardly steal a sheep, the meanest animal in the world, but in a few years he was applying to the Legislature for his restoration to credit. Every application of this kind took several hundred dollars from the public coffers.

Judge GASTON said, the amendment last proposed, went further, he presumed, than the gentleman himself apprehended. The principle was excellent, but its effect would be to put down all private legislation; for he could not well imagine a case where a general law might not be made to answer the object intended by a private enactment. But there might be cases which would require private Acts—in which a general law, though highly beneficial to one section of the State, might be exceedingly injurious to another portion of it. In that case, if the amendment prevails, a law must be passed which, as a whole, will be unjust, or a portion of the people must be deprived of the benefit which might result from a judicious private enactment.

Judge G. said he was opposed to striking out the second and third Articles, but particularly the second, which combines a benefit of no ordinary kind for North Carolina. It had been decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois, that an Act of the Legislature to divorce a married couple, was unconstitutional. It might be premature in him to give an opinion on the subject, for he might be called on to pass on the question judicially, but he was perfectly certain if the Legislature did possess the power, they ought *never* to exercise it. A case cannot be imagined in which they ought to interfere. There is a solemn contract entered into between man and wife, the sacredness of which Heaven is invoked to witness—a contract, by which important rights are secured to each party. The man vows to love, cherish and protect—the woman promises to render him happy to the extent of her power. Is it for the Legislature to undertake to single out an isolated case, investigate the circumstances, and declare that one of the parties has done something which authorize them to pronounce the contract void and of no effect? If they can do this—if in a contract of marriage they can release the parties, why not in a contract for the sale of land or negroes? He said it with respect, but an experience of many years, had convinced him that the Legislature, from the very nature of its constitution, was the most unfit tribunal to adjudicate these matters. It is a numerous body, sits but for a few weeks, and has no regular forms by which to ascertain the facts of the case. Judge G. mentioned a case to show with how little deliberation the Legislature sometimes acted in these important matters. Some years ago, being in Raleigh, but not a member, he went to the Capitol and found the Legislature engaged on a divorce bill, in which the names of more than one man and wife were embraced. A gentleman rose and moved to amend the bill by adding the names of A. B. & C. D. of the county of ——. He said he had not been authorized by the parties to apply for a divorce but he knew the facts connected with the marriage and was certain that a dissolution of the engagement was desirable. It seems that a young man of genteel address went to the county and married a worthy girl. His father-in-law sent him some time afterwards to Charleston with a drove of cattle. He sold them, lost the proceeds at a gaming table, and in the desperation of the moment, committed petit larceny. He was tried, convicted and whipped. The family of the girl were ashamed of the connection, and were very anxious for a divorce. Will it be believed that on this statement, without investigating the facts, they were divorced? He confessed he was horror-stricken, and wondered how some good men would feel, who should find, in looking over the proceedings of the Legislature at its close, that they were divorced from their wives without an intimation of what was going forward. The Legislature ought not to be entrusted with this power at all. The best interests of Society, as well as the injunctions of Holy Writ, demand that the marriage tie should be indissoluble, but by death. The certainty that the knot could not be loosed, would serve to impress most deeply the necessity of mutual forbearance, tolerance and kindness. It might operate hardly in a few cases, but individual hardships must not come in competition with the public good.

With regard to Alimony, the Courts have full jurisdiction. Any woman, who is treated with cruelty by her husband, can apply to the Court of her county, and have a separate maintenance allowed her. The Court will act upon a full knowledge of all the circumstances, but the Legislature may be influenced by momentary impulses or by the popularity of an individual.—If the Legislature is to be clothed with power to take away a man's property to support his wife, why not to support his child? All these interferences by the Legislature with private rights, conflict with the principles of free government. The Legislature is to lay down the law, and it is the province of the Courts of Justice to apply it. He hoped both the 2d and 3d Articles would be retained.

Mr. MOREHEAD had hoped, that when the gentleman from Craven stated that his amendment went further than he intended, that he would have gone on and pointed out the danger which was to arise from it. He concurred entirely in opinion with the gentleman as to the necessity of restricting the action of the Legislature in these matters, but he could not conceive a case in which a general law would not embrace every thing intended to be effected by a private enactment. He would thank the gentleman to point out a case.

Judge GASTON replied and stated a case or two.

Mr. MOREHEAD could not see that they bore the gentleman out in his premises.

The question on Mr. MOREHEAD'S amendment was negatived. The question recurring on Mr. Gilliam's motion, he withdrew it, and moved to strike out the first Article, which was carried. He then renewed his motion to strike out the last Article, which was also carried.

Mr. MEARES then moved to amend the 3d Article by adding at the close of it, the following words:—"but shall have power to pass general laws regulating these subjects." This amendment prevailed.

Mr. MEARES then proposed the following additional Article, to come in after the third:

"The General Assembly shall not have power to pass private laws on any subject, the jurisdiction of which has been transferred to the Courts of the State, or any other tribunal."

Mr. GILES was afraid that in endeavoring to correct the evils of private legislation, they might introduce others. He thought they had gone as far as safety or prudence dictated.

The amendment was adopted, and the Article, as amended, was read the second time and referred to the Committee of Seven.

The Article amendatory of the 32d Article of the Constitution was read the second time.—Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, offered an amendment, as a substitute for the whole Article, the object of which was to do away all Religious tests as qualifications for office, and to require only civil qualifications. In proposing this amendment, Mr. W. detailed his views at considerable length, which will be published when the other debate on the question appears. Gen. Wellborn replied, and Mr. W. replied.—The amendment was rejected by Yeas and *Nays* 76 to 32; but the vote was so nearly similar to the preceding votes on this subject, that it will not be published, that it is deemed unnecessary to insert them here.

The Article was then, by unanimous consent, read the third time.

Friday, July 10.

Judge GASTON, from the Committee appointed to examine, correct and classify the several Articles of Amendments to the Constitution, passed by the Convention, reported the same, engrossed and drawn up in proper form, arranged into four Articles, which he read to the Convention.

The question being stated on the amendments as a whole, Mr. MEARES said that though there were amendments which he did not approve, he should find no difficulty in voting for the whole to be submitted to the People for their ratification or rejection. In doing this, he did not bind himself finally to vote for the ratification, or to adopt the amendments before the People. Every member would act, in this respect, according to his own judgment.

Mr. OUTLAW, though he should be for placing the whole before the people, should, he believed, vote against the final ratification of the amendments.

Other members expressed similar views, and

The PRESIDENT rose and asked the indulgence of a few words before he gave his vote on this question. He said he could not vote in favor of submitting these Amendments to the people, as he had two decided objections to them—the one was the doing away of annual elections, which he considered a fundamental principle of Republican Liberty, the other was, the change made in the Election of the Governor. He greatly preferred that election should have remained in the hands of the Assembly, where it is at present. He was sure that he could not concur in approving the work of a body of men from whom he had received such kindness and attention.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Report, and carried, 81 votes to 20. The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arrington, Adams, Bowers, Brittain, Bailey, Birchett, Brodnax, Cathey, Cansler, Chambers, Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Forebee, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, W. Gaston, Gilliam, Gunn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, Jarvis, E. Jones, King, Kelly, Lea, Leseur, McQueen, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McPherson, McDiarmid, Marchant, Morehead, Martin, Mosteller, Montgomery, Meares, Moore, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Powell, J. Ramsay, R. Ramsay, Roulhac, Swain, Skinner, Speight, Stallings, Saunders, Seawell, Sherard, Smith, Shober, Troy, Taylor, White, Welch, Wilson, J. W. Williams, Wellborn, Wilder, Young.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bonner, Baxter, Bunting, Cooper, Calvert, Edwards, Gary, Hall, Hodges, Howard, K. Jones, Jacocks, Macon, Norcom, Ruffin, Rayner, Wilson, Williams, Whitfield.

Saturday, July 11.

Resolutions of thanks to the Authorities of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, to the Rev. Gentlemen who had acted as Chaplains, and to Mr. Macon, the President, were passed unanimously. Mr. Macon responded as follows

"*Gentlemen*—The merits which you have ascribed to me in the performance of my duty as the Chair, belong to you. I have been for a long time engaged in public business; and, though none will charge me with being a flatterer, I must say that I have never witnessed so much good temper and decorum of conduct in any public body with which I have been connected.—When I reflect upon the important duties to which the Convention in their kindness called me, I was fearful that I should not have been able to discharge them to any satisfaction to myself or to the Convention, nor should I without your attentive aid and assistance. To you therefore, my thanks are due for all your kindness.

"This, I expect, will be the last scene of my public life. We are about to separate; and it is my fervent prayer that you may each of you reach home in safety, and have a happy meeting with your family and friends, and that your days may be long, honorable and happy.

"While my life is spared, if any of you should pass through the county in which I live, I shall be glad to see you."

On the President's resuming his seat, and the applauses of the Convention having ceased,

Mr. CARSON, of Burke, rose and said that the concluding remark of the venerable President had called him up to say, "that he was about to move old North Carolina, to reside in the far West, where he should be happy at all times to see a friend from the old State—to be a North Carolinian would be a sufficient recommendation—and House and Corn-crib should be at the service of his friends."

Judge GASTON, from the Committee of Engrossment, reported the Amendments to the Constitution, correctly enrolled on Parchment, which received the signatures of the President, Principal Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

The President then informing the Convention that the business of the Convention was finished,

On motion of Judge GASTON, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In the Proceedings of the 2d July, Mr. McQueen of Chatham, was stated to have advocated a motion to make no change in the election of Governor, except to make it biennial. He was in favor of giving it to the people.

In the yeas and nays on the amendment to strike out the word "Protestant" from the 32d Article and insert "Christian," the name of Mr. Morris of Anson was omitted. He voted against the amendment.

RELICS.

"Spalatine the celebrated secretary of Frederick, Elector of Saxony, drew up a catalogue of 19,374 relics preserved in the principal church of Wittemberg. The following list contains some of those *rarities*.

1. The rod of Moses, with which he performed his miracles.
2. A feather of the angel Gabriel.
3. A finger of a cherub.
4. The slippers of Enoch.
5. The spoon and pap dish of the holy child.
6. A lock of hair of Mary Magdalen.
7. A tear which the Lord shed over Lazarus, preserved by an angel in a phial, who gave it to Mary Magdalen.
8. One of the coals that broiled Lawrence.
9. Some of the rays of the star, that appeared to the Magi.

The archbishop of Mentz boasted that he had a *flame of the bush which Moses beheld burning!*"—Page 67—59.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1835.

FOREIGN.

New York, July 14.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the ship Pacific, a transient vessel from Havre, dates to the 6th ult. are received, and of the 4th from London. Our extracts are from the morning papers.

The report on the Indemnity was presented in the Chamber of Peers on the 4th—and would be discussed in the ensuing week. The views taken by the Deputies were adopted by the Peers—including especially the amendment of *Valaze*. All this matter however, we now look upon as disposed of, Mr. Livingston's last letter, and the ratification thereof by this government.

The affairs of Spain are as confused as usual. No positive act of intervention, or visible preparation for it, on the part of either France or England, had yet been made.

MR. VAN BUREN'S TALENTS.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

We have heard Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Committee of the Baltimore Convention commended as an able production. Such things serve only to show the madness or the upscrupulousness of party. The letter is not merely beneath the dignity of a statesman; it is ridiculous and contemptible. Take a specimen:

"It cannot be denied, that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted to the salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to their excellent system of Government."

What a discovery! Who but a magician could have made it! Who but a sorcerer, deeply versed in the occult sciences, could ever have found out, that the American people are not so much indebted to the quality of their land and their climate for their civil and religious rights as they are to their republican form of Government!

The Kinderhook prodigy has no doubt, that the quality of our land, whether sandy, gravelly, loamy, or alluvial, has very much to do with the security of the people of the United States, but he has the wonderful acuteness to perceive, that those rights depend still more materially upon our system of Government. Irony aside—what do the community think of such a conjurer? If he were President of the U. States, how long before he would upset civil and religious liberty, and charge the catastrophe to the account of bad lands and dry seasons!

Later from Prentice.—We copy the two following paragraphs from a still later number of the Louisville Journal:

"We must take Col. Johnson's son-in-law, of the Georgetown Sentinel in hand. We can bear a great deal, but not every thing. He says that we are a wretch and a ruffian." We can stand that. He calls us "a human devil." We can stand that. He alleges, that "we combine all the elements of hell." We can stand that. He charges us with "ugliness of countenance." Hang us, if we can stand that!"

"The stages between Lexington and Louisville belong to the Col. R. M. Johnson's family. On Tuesday one of them passed through our streets, with a big negro standing upon its top and fiddling and capering as if he were lord of creation. Go it, Cuffee, Quashee, and Sambo. These are piping times for gentlemen of your complexion."

A gentleman, in the vicinity of Boston, has recently purchased thirty acres of land for the express purpose of cultivating mulberry trees for feeding silk worms, and extending the production of silk. We shall probably soon have erected in Boston, or its vicinity, a large building devoted to the reeling and weaving of silk.

A gentleman at Providence had, last 4th of July, four silk worms, which have, in one year, produced seven hundred thousand, now feeding in his *Cocoonry*.

Excommunication.—A church at a place called Gardner, Mass. have adopted and published resolutions in which they denounce, renounce, excommunicate, and deliver over to Satan, every man, woman, and child, who owns a slave! If the Apostle Paul were here in these times, we doubt much if these *pious saints* would permit him to preach. What will these deluded fanatics get at next?—*Biblical Rec.*

On Saturday week, as Mr. Waggoner, at Guilford, and family, were seated round a table on the parlor floor, at half past seven in the evening, attentively listening to one of the daughters reading the Bible, their ears were stunned, as they describe it, with a deafening noise "as of an infinite number of fiercely driven chariots;" the table suddenly lifted, the candle dashed out, and a strong sulphurous stench diffused throughout the apartment. The house had been struck by lightning in two directions, entering down the chimney and forcing a stone across the room of about 12 lbs. weight; and again in the rear of it, through and along the inside of the wall, to a bedstead which it shivered to atoms. Although the family, as may be conjectured, were stupified, none of them were hurt, and they appear to have improved the dispensation, to a grateful acknowledgment of "His Goodness," who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm.

Kingston U. C. Chronicle.

A gentleman in Boston purchased, some years ago, a township of land in the State of Maine, for two cents and a half an acre, amounting to about $620. Some two or three years afterwards, he sold the township for $47,000. It has since changed proprietors, once or twice, and in these changes one of them received $14,000 for lumber taken from it. It has been sold within a few weeks, for $180,000.

Boston Courier.

Texas.—A Small Fight.—The Franklin (La.) Republican has received information, that a difficulty having occurred between the Mexican troops, stationed at Galveston, and some citizens of the United States, there were six men killed, whether Americans or Mexicans, it is not stated.

We do not take it kindly (says the New Brunswick Fredonian) in our friends abroad to put down New Jersey as irredeemably *sold to the Dutch.*" The fact is not so. The "equity of redemption" remains with the Whigs; and they mean this fall to "remove the incumbrance."

Revolutionary Reminiscences.—At the late celebration of the Anniversary of Independence at Cambridgeport, in Mass., Mr. Sidney Willard being called on for a sentiment, gave some interesting remarks, suggested by the circumstance of the town of Cambridge having been the first head-quarters of Gen. Washington. He also adverted to the peculiar circumstances under which the company then present were assembled—their willingness to lay aside party feelings, and to unite in celebrating the day only as Americans, thankful for the blessing of independence, and resolved to preserve it. He gave as a toast—

The Constitution of the United States—a system of checks and balances; may the check always be put in the right place, and the balance be perpetually preserved.

Mr. J. T. Buckingham said, the sentiment he was about to offer, might have required a brief explanation; but such an explanation was then unnecessary, since he had been anticipated in nearly all he would have said, by his friend, Mr. Willard. One fact however, in connection with that of Cambridge having been the first head quarters of Gen. Washington, his friend, Mr. Willard, had not noticed, and that was all which he could wish to add to the remarks of that gentleman, although the circumstances would furnish ample themes for declamation and reflection. It was on the evening of the third day of July, 1775, that Gen. Washington came to Cambridge, and entered upon the fulfilment of that commission, which had resulted so gloriously for his country; consequently, the 60th anniversary of that event was just completed. He would present as a toast—

"The town of Cambridge—the first spot on which Washington spread his tent as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Revolution—may it be the last spot of all the earth where the cause for which he fought shall be deserted, or his name and services forgotten!"

Singular Coincidence.—Shortly after the Swan, 10 o'clock steamboat, left the wharf at New York on Thursday for Philadelphia, a passenger called at the Captain's office, and stated that he had lost, he believed, in one of the water closets, a roll of money with a piece of newspaper for a wrapper, containing about $600. He desired that the porter should ring the bell, offering a reward of $100 if the money was returned to the Captain's office. Nothing, however, was heard about it until about an hour afterwards, when a gentleman handed into the office a roll of money, which he said he had just picked up in a water closet, without examining it. The gentleman whom it was supposed to belong to, was called to receive his money, who in great glee came running to the office and received the roll. He immediately unrolled it, and with a dejected countenance declared *it was not his.* What a revulsion of feeling—thrice disappointed—having lost his money and found it as he supposed; but alas! it was but a momentary delusion, and he was awake to a double disappointment. The roll in its outward appearance was precisely like the one he had lost, and contained about $1000, all United States' Bank notes, instead of Philadelphia money, there being but one $1 note in the roll of the same description as his.

The porter was again desired to ring his bell, stating a roll of money had been found and left at the Captain's office; and requested the passengers to examine their pockets. Every man's hand was immediately on his pocket, and a gentleman called in about one minute and described his money, and after returning suitable thanks to the finder, received his treasure. He had not missed it until notice was given by the bellman.

The owner of the first money lost put up advertisements on the boat offering a reward of $100 for the recovery of his money, which would be paid at the Captain's office to the finder, and went on to Philadelphia, with his family. On Friday morning, at the moment the boat was starting, a newspaper boy having seen the advertisement offering a reward of $100, came to the Captain's office and asked who would pay the reward? "You have that money," was the quick reply; "where did you find it?" He said he picked it up near or in the water closet, a moment before the boat left the dock yesterday, and was obliged to run to get ashore before she shoved off, or he would have reported it at the office. He handed the money in, rolled up precisely as described, and received the reward due to his honesty.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Noble Act Rewarded.—We a short time since published the fact that a man by the name of Wood had unexpectedly inherited the sum of twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling, bequeathed to him by some friend in England. It appears that the fortunate person is Mr. Joseph Wood, of Trenton, in this State, and that the bequest was made under the following circumstances:—Several years ago, the only child of an English gentleman fell overboard from a steamboat in the Delaware, at the foot of Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, and would inevitably have perished, but for the promptitude of Mr. Wood, who instantly plunged into the water, and with great difficulty and danger, succeeded in restoring the child to the arms of its agonized parents. Repeated and liberal offers of reward have since been made to Mr. Wood, which have been as constantly refused by him, on the ground that he had done no more than his duty, and the conscious feeling that a worthy action carried with it its own reward. The gentleman, however, who recently died, could not forget the nobly disinterested conduct of the preserver of his child's life; and on opening his will, it was found to contain the above munificent bequest, of which Mr. Wood has been duly apprised. Truly a magnificent reward for a noble action.

New Jersey Gazette.

In the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, last week, a person was tried and found Guilty upon an Indictment for stealing a newspaper from the door of a subscriber, where it had been dropt by the carrier on his morning round. He was mulcted in a fine and costs, amounting to $33. It would have been somewhat cheaper to have obtained the paper honestly.

CROPS.—We are glad to hear from various parts of the country, that there is a prospect of very fine crops of corn, and that the cotton has been much improved by the late seasonable weather. The wheat crop is said to be nearly an average one, and the grain of the best quality.

Small Notes.—We have never joined in the outcry which has been raised from one end of the country to the other, against small bank notes. We admit that in some of the States they have been a nuisance; in New York for instance, where the great number of Banks renders detection of counterfeits so difficult to the common people; and where the existence of Banks in almost every village renders it an easy matter to procure change to make the smaller transactions of business. But our situation is essentially different. There are but two local Banks in active operation, and of course the circulation ought to be chiefly of these and U. S. States Bank notes. The danger of being imposed upon by counterfeits, is therefore small, whilst the facility for procuring change, and for making small remittances and negotiations, is very limited. *We* daily feel the inconveniences of even the partial suppression of small notes which our Legislature has made, and doubt not that it is still more felt by others. And if this be the case where we have Banks, what is it in the country? We are led to these remarks now, by a complaint in one of the most respectable Georgia papers, of the inconveniences experienced by the community there from the suppression of notes under $5. To remedy these in some degree, it is recommended that the Banks issue notes of 6, 7, 8, and 9 dollars. But why not at once abandon a system that produces these inconveniences, with none but an ideal good to recommend it?

"Rag Currency."—In Maine, large numbers of one dollar Notes, issued by different individuals, on their own responsibility, have been circulated lately. They are handsomely engraved notes. Down with the Bank! that *individuals* may make a *better* currency of their own.

Horrible Murder.—We understand that a person named Durham, in Chatham county, during the last week, went to the house of his neighbour and cousin, also named Durham, and with his rifle, beat out the brains of the wife of the latter. The parties were all respectable, and the murderer is said to have been prompted to the horrid deed by disappointed love, the object of his vengeance having refused his addresses a bout two years ago! We have no further particulars.

If General Jackson had the magnanimity to divest himself of party prejudice and confer on his country a successor worthy to occupy the place of the lamented *Marshall*, where could he make a better selection than in North Carolina? Judge GASTON is second to no man in the Union in all the requisites for that high station.—*Newbern Spectator.*

A great Operation!—The New Orleans Commercial *Bulletin*, of the 7th inst. says:—A lot of cotton, comprising six thousand bales, changed hands yesterday, the amount of the bill of which was nearly half a million of dollars. This, it is believed, is the largest single transaction ever here recorded on the annals of cotton operations.

The Norfolk Herald says: "It is understood that the President of the United States has already filled the vacant Chief Justiceship, by the appointment of ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.

"We learn also that THOMAS NELSON, of Richmond, is appointed Collector of the Custom for the port of Richmond, in the place of James Gibbon, dec'd."

News from the Æronaut.—Our readers are apprized of the ascent of Mr. Clayton in a very fine Balloon from Cincinnati on the afternoon of the 4th inst. and of his having been seen by the passengers in a steamboat at 11 o'clock the same night at a distance of 150 miles from that place, near Guyandotte, going Eastward. He must have met an Easterly wind on nearing the Alleganies (which he hoped to have passed over) that turned him aside from his purpose: for we yesterday received by mail, postmarked *Waverly, Ohio*, a letter of introduction to us, forwarded, per balloon, from an esteemed subscriber at Cincinnati. The letter is endorsed (by Mr. Clayton) "Left Cincinnati at 6 o'clock, P. M. July 4th, 1835," and the date of the postmark is July 8. This is the only information we have of the Æronaut having landed at all. Waverly is in Pike county, and much nearer to Cincinnati, whence he sat out, than Guyandotte is.

Nat. Int.

Our Bon Comerado, as the Peruvian would denominate him, (if he were not above denominating either of us at all) we say, (to unwind this parenthetical twist) our boon companion, William Swaim, Esq. of the Greensborough Patriot, swears like a Fleming because the new Constitution takes from Free negroes the privilege of voting. But when he considers that it is a real anti-Col. Johnson-measure we hope he will dismiss his wrath.—*Salisbury Watch.*

Savings Banks.—The good effects of these institutions are thus stated in the last New York Herald:—"As a proof of the good effects of savings' banks, on Monday last there were 318 depositors, making a total of $23,000. This is the largest sum ever received in one day, since the establishment of the bank in 1819. There are three other banks of this description in this city, which are in a prosperous condition."

Wake Forest Institute.—Joseph B. Outlaw, M. D. has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Phisiology in this Institution, and has accepted the appointment.—*Reg.*

Another partizan rewarded!—JOHN P. HELFERSTEIN, of Dayton, lately an editor of a violent Jackson paper in that place, and famous for getting up affidavits against the Hon. JOSEPH H. CRANE, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at LIMA, in place of Thomas B. Vanhorne, removed. Mr. Helferstein has been two or three times a candidate for Congress, and has as often been defeated by Judge Crane. It seem to be the order of the day, under this Administration, to reward those who have been rejected by the people.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

A beautiful bust of Chief Justice MARSHALL, ordered by Col. *Thomas H. Perkins*, for the Boston Athæneum, has just been finished by *Frazee* of New York, and has been exhibited at the Merchant's Exchange in that city. The New York Gazette says "It is of pure white Italian marble, from a model made a year since, and is acknowledged by those who have seen it to be a correct and very valuable representation of the late Chief Justice of the United States, and considered by the artist the finest effort of his chisel."

MR. VAN BUREN'S TOAST.—The best thing we have ever seen of Mr. Van Buren, is his toast sent to the Wolf celebration in Philadelphia. It was this—

The State of Pennsylvania.—Preserve the Key Stone, and our political arch is safe.

That is—"For God's sake, gentlemen, secure Pennsylvania to me. If I lose her, I am a done over tailor forever, I sink, no more to rise."

To Drive Flies from a Room.—Take half of a tea spoonfull of well pulverized black pepper, one tea spoonfull of brown sugar, and one table spoonfull of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room, on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear

We can vouch for the correctness of the above *recipe*. We tried the experiment with the cream, pepper and sugar, and in a very short time two thirds disappeared, viz: the cream and sugar. The flies would not eat the pepper.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Wheat Crops.—After the much doleful apprehension that has prevailed on this score, we are glad to learn, that wheat is about to prove much "better than was expected." The truth is that within the four weeks preceding harvest, the crop "came out" astonishingly, and in many places, there will be more than an average. We can hardly hope that the general production will reach that point: but on account of the vast quantity of old Corn in the country, high prices for flour cannot be expected this year.

Carolina Watchman.

Not Slow.—One of our neighbors has just returned from a visit to Charleston, South Carolina, where he spent 12 hours on business—was detained in New York, twenty-four hours—and arrived home after an absence of only eight days. Distance from Boston to Charleston, by mail route, and back, 1925—rate of movement 300 miles per day.—*Boston Transcript.*

TRIAL OF DR. BEECHER.—*His Acquittal.*—We learn from the Cincinnati Journal, that the specific charges of Dr. Wilson against Dr. Beecher, at the late trial of the latter before the Cincinnati Presbytery were as follows:

"*Heresy* on the subject of ability, original sin, and Christian perfectibility. 2. *Hypocrisy*, in Dr. Beecher's saying he believed the Confession of Faith. 3. *Slander*, in Dr. Beecher's asserting that his opinions had been the opinions of the evangelical church in all ages."

The trial occupied the attention of the Presbytery nine days; and so important was it deemed by the Presbyterian denomination, that the publishers of the New York Observer sent Mr. Stansbury, (a stenographer of eminence,) from Washington City, to take notes of the proceedings.

"For sustaining the charges against Dr. Beecher's doctrines, 12; negative, 23. On the other specifications, the majority against sustaining was still greater."

The Journal also informs us that "at the commencement of the trial, Dr. Wilson, according to the rules of the church, was duly warned that, if he failed to make out his charges, he himself should be censured as a slanderer of the Gospel Ministry."

POSTSCRIPT.

An arrival from France at N. York brings dates to June 12th. They contain the important information, that England, France and Portugal have determined to interfere efficiently in behalf of the Queen in the civil war now raging in Spain.

A verbal report is brought of the passage of the Indemnity bill, on the 12th.

The Cotton Market had rallied, the sales were larger, and the price within ¼d. of the highest this season.

There was a serious riot in Philadelphia, on the 13th inst. Houses burnt, fire arms used, several persons wounded. It grew out of an attempt by a negro to murder a white gentleman

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 14th, D. O'Hanlon's Boat Lady of the Lake, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, John Huske & Son, Joseph Baker, Henry Horn, Goold Hurlbutt, Dr. James H. Dickson, and John C. Latta, of this place, and for A. Kennedy, T. J. Buchanan, J. Dowthit, Jesse Henshaw and McAdoo & Scott, of the interior.

Also, July 16, D. G. McRae's Boat Ann Smith, with Goods for John Huske & Son, John C. Latta, Curtis & Myrover, and others.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LICENSED GAMBLING HOUSES.

We have always regarded the professed gambler as one of the greatest nuisances in society. No man does more to destroy that purity of moral feeling which forms the basis of a well regulated community. Aside from the waste of time, and the loss of property to individuals, a desperation and recklessness of feeling are generally produced, which rarely fail to lead on to the commission of greater crimes or plunge the unhappy sufferer into habits and vices that destroy his character, and ruin him in the estimation of his fellow men. That a Legislature in a Christian country should ever have conceived the idea of deriving a revenue by giving a license to individuals to establish houses for gambling, is to us among the unaccountable inconsistencies in the history of legislation. Yet both in Europe and in this country, this has been done. In France and in England large revenues have been derived from this source. But even there it was found necessary to purchase the silence of the public, by making an appropriation of these ill-gotten gains to benevolent purposes. In this country, some of the State Legislatures have been less scrupulous, and have not hesitated to mingle in the public treasury what has been gained by those very laws which have had the direct effect to ruin society.

It is, however, with much satisfaction that we have witnessed the expression of public indignation during the past winter in one of the Southern States, and a corresponding law passed in the Legislature, revoking the power of granting licenses and affixing such heavy penalties to the establishment of gambling houses, as to completely annihilate them, if the law is carried into execution. A very heavy fine for the first offence, and a still larger, with confinement in the Penitentiary for the second. This law, it is stated, passed by an unanimous vote; a fact, which, while it indicates the state of public indignation, shows conclusively what were the feelings of every member of the Legislature in relation to the influence of the Gambler on society. To the disgrace of our own State, gambling houses, we are informed, are tolerated by law. Thus, the very guardians of the public welfare become its corrupters. The very vices which they ought to suppress, they legalize and encourage! And thus, for the sake of a small and pitiful tax, they establish schools of vice, where hundreds are every year precipitated into ruin.—Such an establishment, we are informed, has recently been opened in this town, where, under sanction of law, the unwary are to be ensnared and led astray, and the profligate are to give a new impetus to a falling character. Such a nursery and such a school, who can tell where its influence will cease? Encouraged and carried into full operation, who can tell how many a lovely youth will be ruined? how many families will be thrown into distress, and to what an extent moral feeling may be corrupted? The loss of a little money to a few individuals is a matter of small importance. That may be repaired by subsequent industry, or by the introduction of others in place of such as are prodigal. But a loss in public morals is not easily repaired. The ruin of individual character may involve such numbers, and spread around such a pestilential influence that scarcely any lapse of time will be able to efface.

The Licensed Gambling House! What is it? It may plead the sanction of law, and the countenance of the law-giver, but it is the destroyer of public morals; the corrupter of individual character; the assassin of the peace and prosperity of persons and families.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Moore County, in the town of Carthage, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence: The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. John Morison, and an animating and appropriate Address delivered by John A. D. McNeill, Esq.; after which the procession marched to Doct'r Bruce's Tavern, where a public Dinner was prepared for the occasion. Col. W. D. Dowd officiated as President of the Day, and Daniel McNeill, Esq. as Vice President.

After the cloth was removed, the following select toasts were read:

1. We celebrate this day as the great National Jubilee.

2. The surviving heroes of the Revolution—May the sun which has illuminated their path, set in perfect tranquility.

3 Washington and Lafayette—and all the heroes of the Revolution.

4 The Union of the United States—must be preserved.

5. The freedom of the Press and the liberty of speech.

6. Political differences—the great light to the people.

7 The Army and Navy have proved equally victorious in column and line.

8. Liberty—alone preserved by discipline.

9. The memory of those brave men of Mecklenburg County, who declared independence on the 20th day of May, 1775.

10. The 8th of January, 1815—The 8th of January, 1835—May they ever stand enrolled with the day we celebrate.

11. May the people of the United States ever enjoy the blessings emanating from their salutary influence.

12. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—These three great sisters in the national prosperity without interfering with each other's interest.

13. Virtue and its best test—The light which results from its influence.

The following Volunteer Toasts were subsequently delivered:

By the President of the Day.—A speedy compromise by our Convention of all differences between Eastern and Western interests. A speedy action by the people to a proper system of Internal Improvements, and a speedy delivery of North Carolina from under old Rip Van Winkle—will ultimately be the result.

By the Vice President of the Day.—The genius of Liberty, free as the Mountain air—long may she sustain her Eagle above the monarch's tyranny, and the equally deadly fetters of monied power.

By Mark Phillips, the only Revolutionary Patriot present:—Health and prosperity to all the Revolutionary Soldiers—likewise to our officers who are now in office.

By John A. D. McNeill.—Virtue exalteth a nation.

By Cornelius Dowd, Jnn'r.—A Republican form of Government—It was purchased for us with much blood and treasure—Should any power wrest it from us may it cost them a much greater amount.

By Dr. S. C. Bruce.—The American Government—May its benign influence be experienced amongst all nations.

By Anthony Bruce.—Willie P. Mangum—Columbia's honor, Carolina's boast.

By Col. John Morison.—Lafayette—the immortal benefactor of mankind.

By C H Dowd.—A political life and hypocritical strife are constant companions—Their existence should be short and their death eternal.

The following toast was sent by N. McLeran, Esq. and read:

The Democracy of the Union—May it be preserved: The people ought and will rule.

By David Kennedy.—North Carolina—may she continue her efforts to improve her condition by selecting her wisest and best men to act in her future Legislative councils.

By A. C. Curry.—George Washington—who was the great defender of freedom: May his name be ever cherished in the bosom of every free son of America.

By Arch'd Monroe.—Andrew Jackson, our venerable Chief Magistrate—May the Presidential Chair always be filled with as faithful servants.

By James D. Phillips.—The day we celebrate—May it ever be cherished in the bosom of every patriotic American, and our independence sustained by peace at home and abroad.

By Jas. A. Monroe.—May we ever be happy and our enemies know it—Happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again.

By James Cheek.—To the memory of the heroes who defended the cause of '76—who through their deprivations have given to us inestimable blessings.

By Henry Hedgpeth.—May the American Eagle fly over the Union, and rest upon the pillars of Europe, Asia and Africa.

By Alex'r Kelly.—May we ever enjoy the sovereign right of exercising our free privileges without being molested by officers and office seekers.

By Thomas Tyson.—May the happiness of every American increase, and love and virtue prosper.

By Capt. C D. Smith.—A long life to him who has courage enough to lose it.

By William Sears.—

The things that's past, the things that's gone,
The battles that's fought and won,
Since General Jackson is so dear,
God grant him long his own good cheer.

By Sween M. S. McDonald.—The American People—May their rights never be violated.

C H. DOWD, *Secretary.*

July 4th, 1835.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr Davis, Mr. JEREMIAH LIPPITT to Miss ELIZA M S. MOORE, daughter of the late Roger Moore Esq., all of that place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 21

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16a 17
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Salt,	60
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a 7 00	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a 20

NEW YORK MARKETS.—July 14.

The Pacific arrived yesterday, having sailed from Havre on the 6th June, bringing advices, that Cotton was lower and very trifling sales.

FLOUR—Went up full 12½ cents a barrel, extensive sales of common brands western were made at 7 12; this is the highest sale yet this season. Fancy brands are held at 7 37.

GRAIN—The lot of New crop wheat mentioned in yesterday's paper was from North Carolina, and sold at 1 75.

THEATRE.

The Thalian Association

HAVE the pleasure of informing the public, that the Theatre will be opened by them *This Evening, July* 21, when will be presented an Entertainment which they hope will give satisfaction;—Consisting of the Farce of the

TURNPIKE GATE,

And the Farce of the

LADY AND THE DEVIL.

☞ For characters, see small Bills.

Doors open at half past 7, and Performance commence at 8 o'clock. Price of Admission 50 Cents, Children and Coloured Persons half price. Tickets to be had at the Lafayette Hotel and at the Ticket Office of the Theatre. No smoking allowed.

Peck's Patent improved Machine

FOR MANUFACTURING TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARES.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above Machines, and has just received two setts, which he offers for sale entire, or in parts of setts.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1835. 46 eow4t.

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

A MEETING of this Society will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., at early candle light. A full attendance is desirable. JNO. CARNEY, Sec'y.

July 21.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement, she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J. P. Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscila, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash*; since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46 5t-eowtf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 55tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, N Potter & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables.

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McAra's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9 f

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11 tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 26 tf

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de berlins, Gros de naps, Gro de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30 tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D HENRY, JOHN H HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

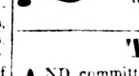
ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do, by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I. and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 gails. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS**, embracing every description in the Dry Goods line, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Camlets, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c &c. ☞Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP*.

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E J HALE.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do, Hymns of Zion
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bolwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 19.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6w

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 36tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange his Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN

February 23, 1835 25tf

☞TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been empowered by Patrick Dailey, to collect all debts due to and to grant discharges for the same, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Dailey, to come and pay the same, otherwise he will be constrained to enforce payment by legal process. The Subscriber may be found during business hours at the Office of Doctor Jordan, on Green street.

A W HORTON.

June 17, 1835. 42tf

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been empowered to collect all the debts due the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, lies by request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal process, as no further indulgence can be extended. And all persons having claims against the said Company, due previous to the above date, are requested to present them for adjustment.

A W. HORTON.
JAMES HART.

June 17 1835. 42tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of causes on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. Clk.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 35tf

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a N. West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Pen Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revivals; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Pleadings, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board Post Boy, will be sold low on

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835.